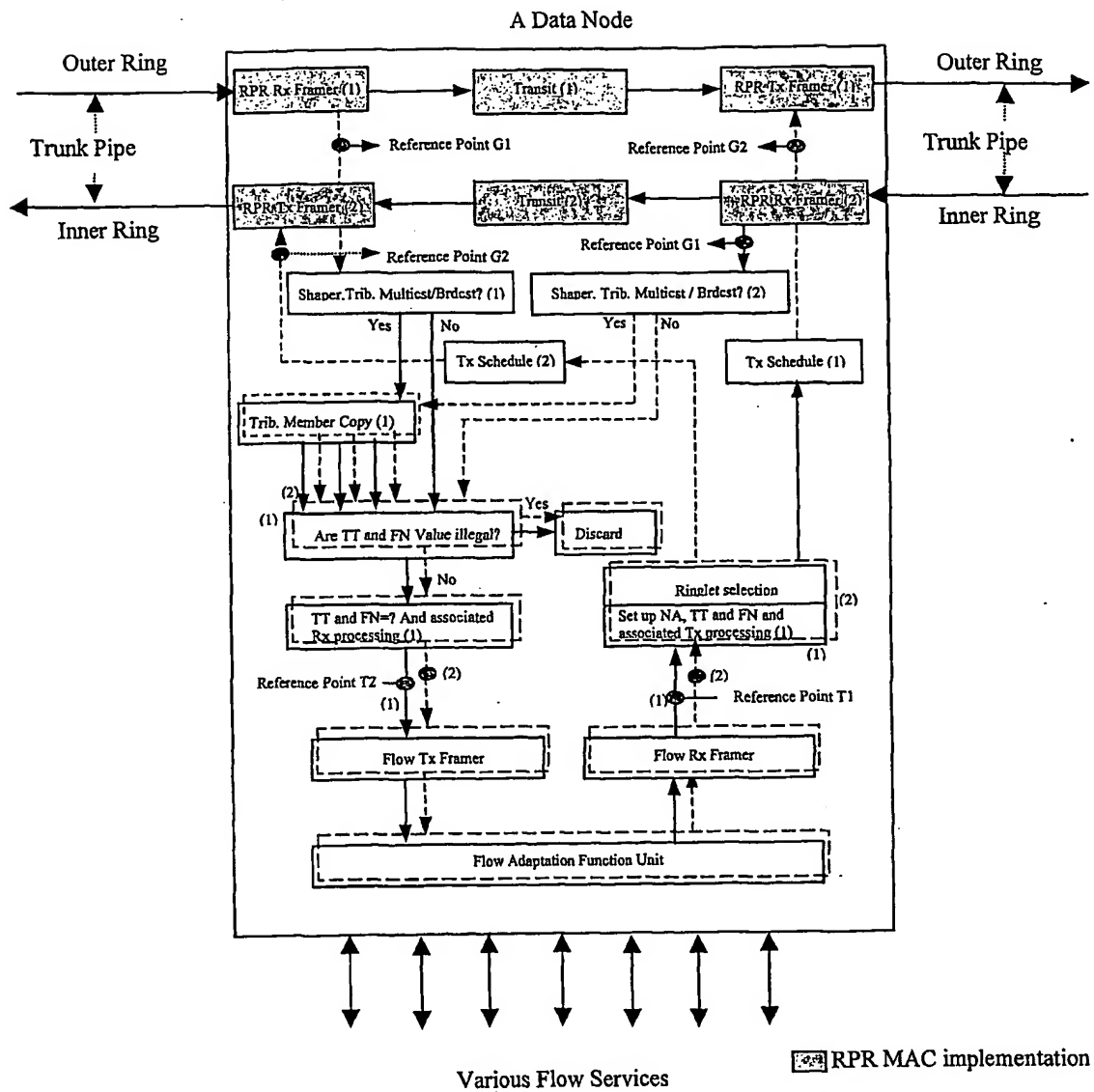


Fig. 1

The Scope of patent based on RPR as a MAC client

**Fig. 2****Tx and Rx Diagram of a Data Node**

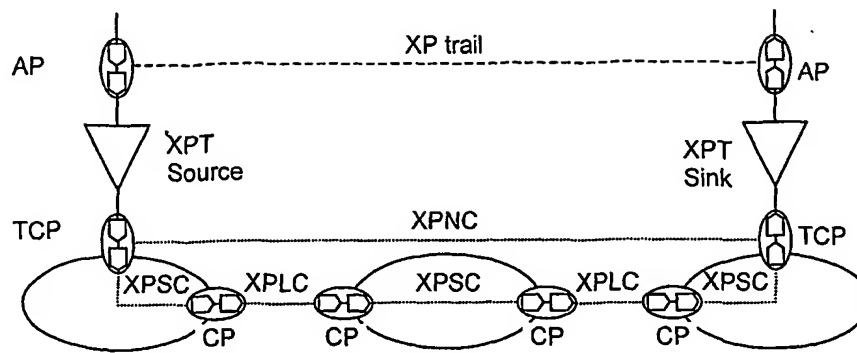


Fig. 3

XP layer network example

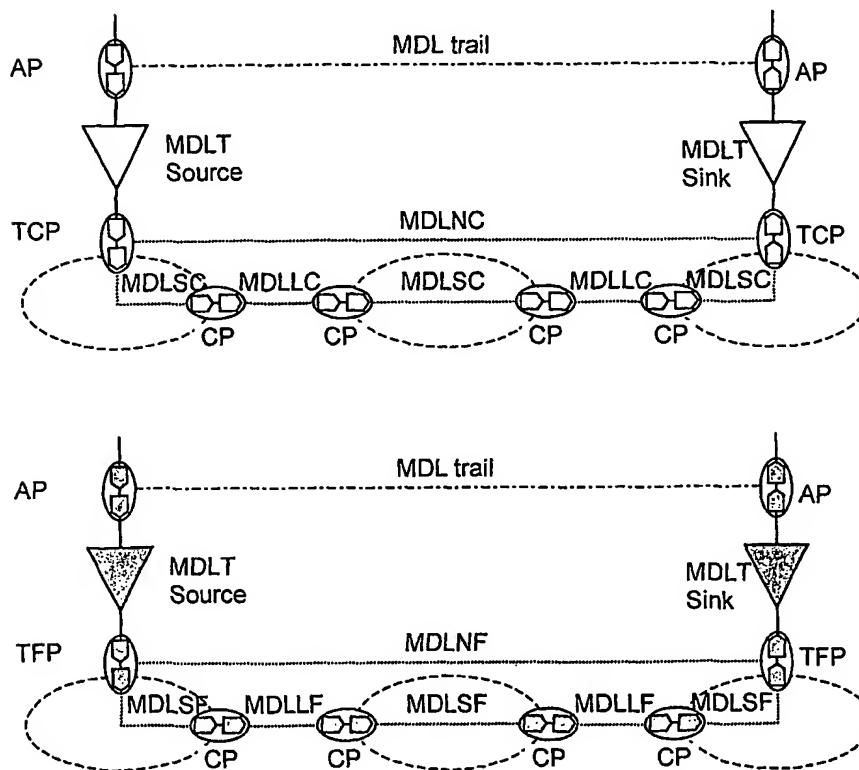


Fig. 4

MDL layer network example
Connection-oriented (upper) / connectionless (bottom)

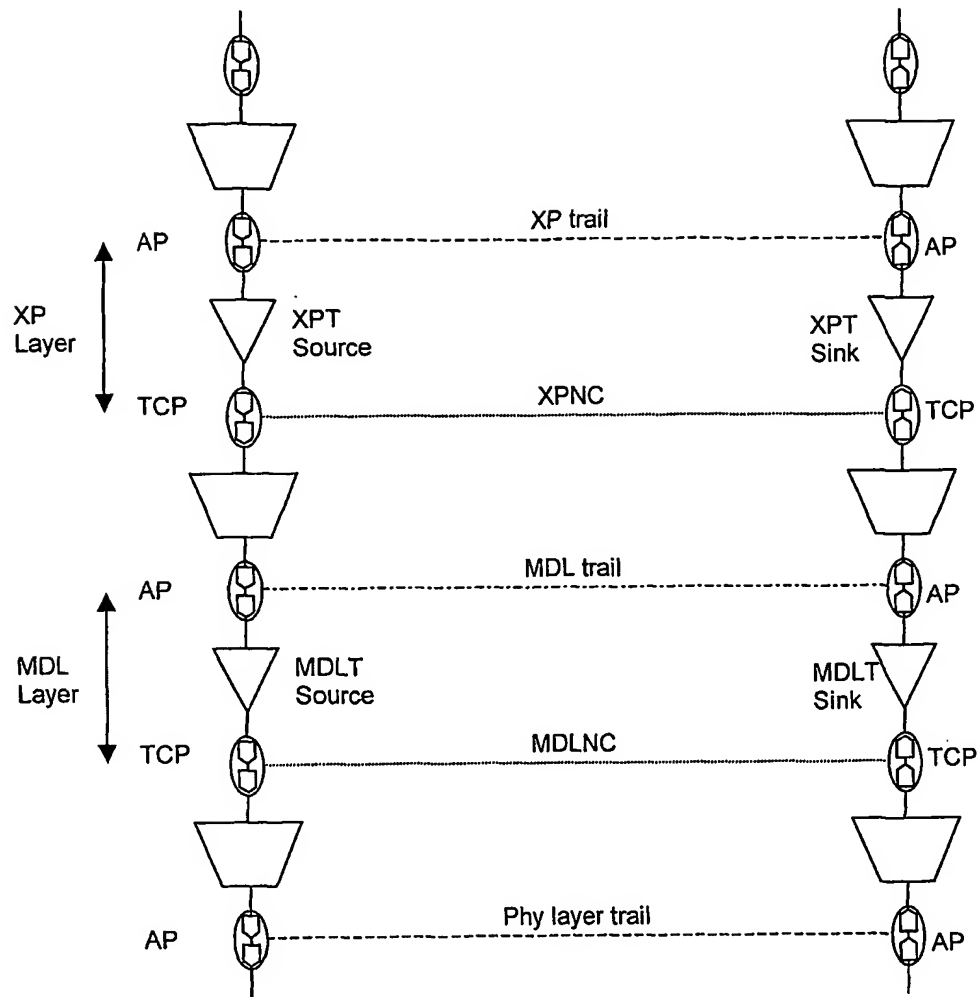


Fig. 5
Client/Server association in a MSF transport ring

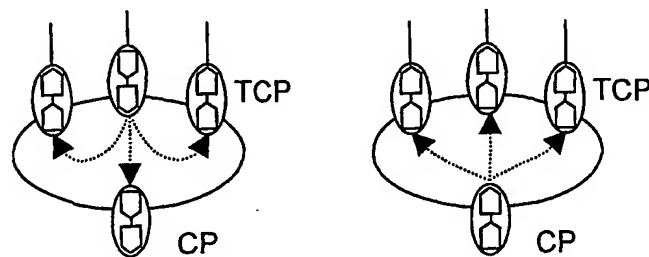


Fig. 6A
XP layer multipoint connection points examples

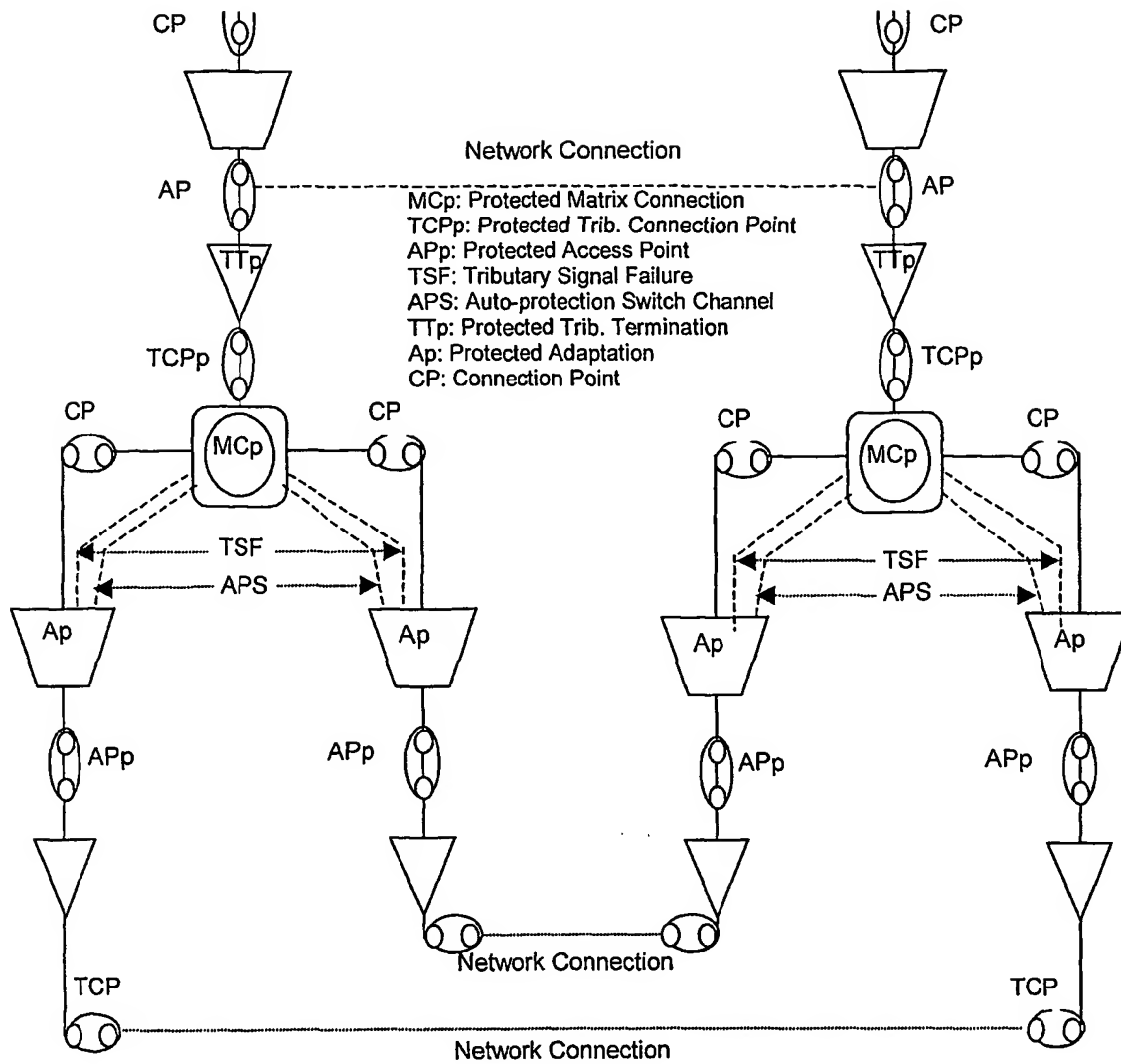


Fig. 6B
Flow Based 1+1 Protection

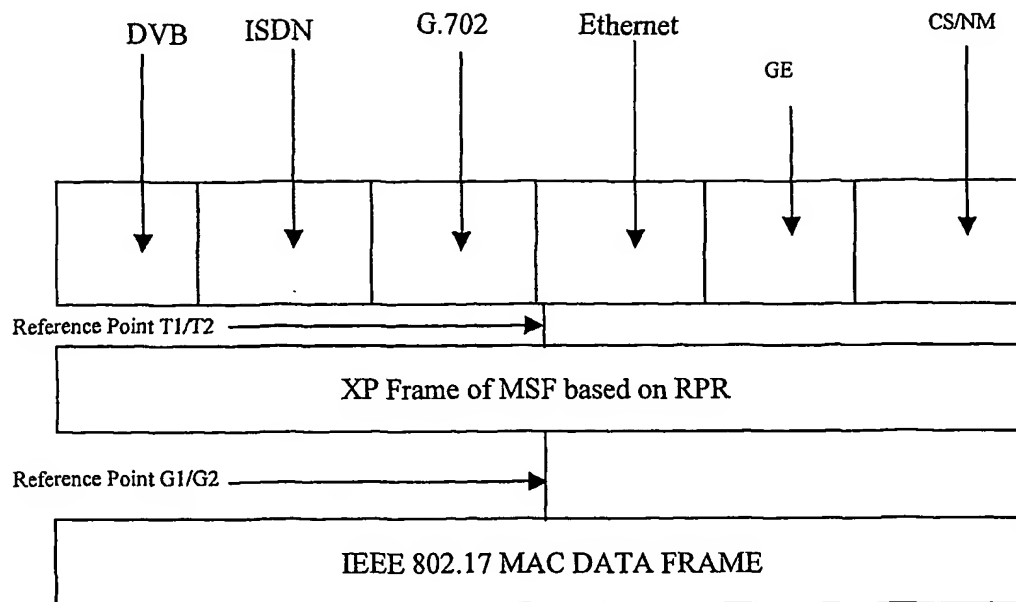


Fig. 7
Generic Protocol Stack of MSF Based on RPR

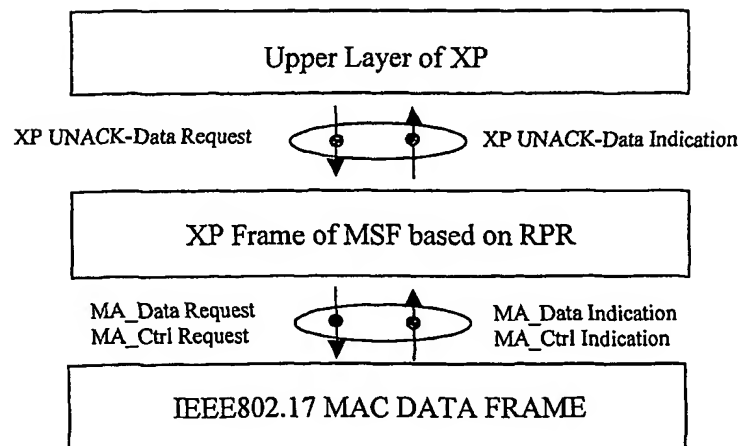
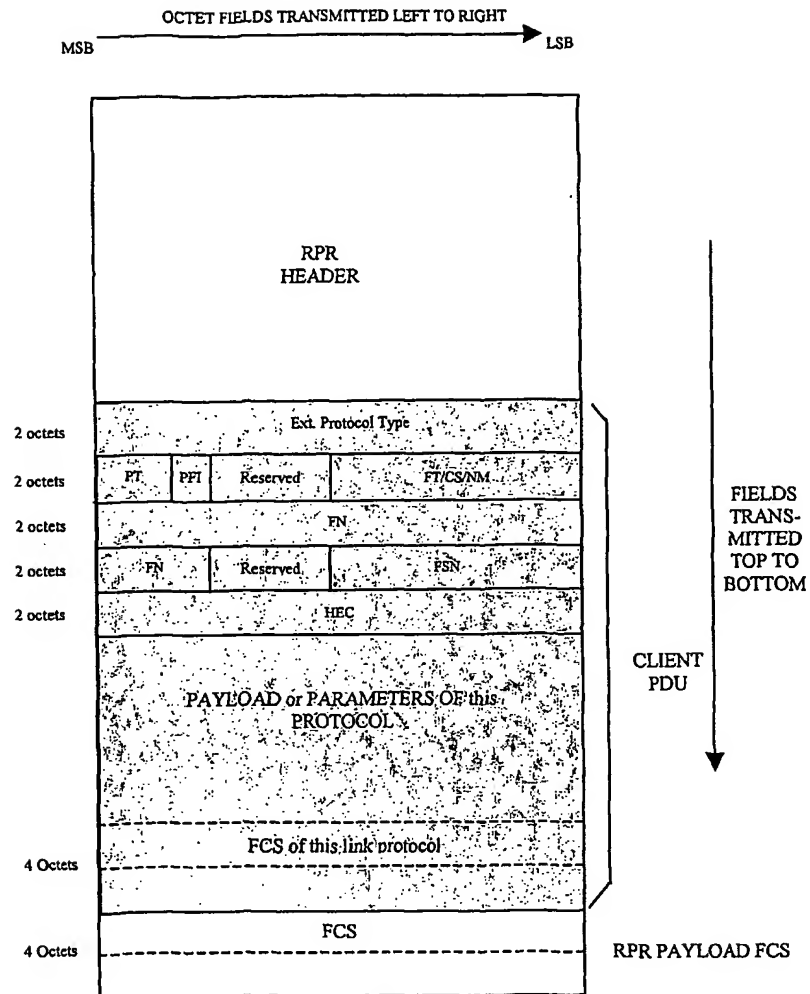


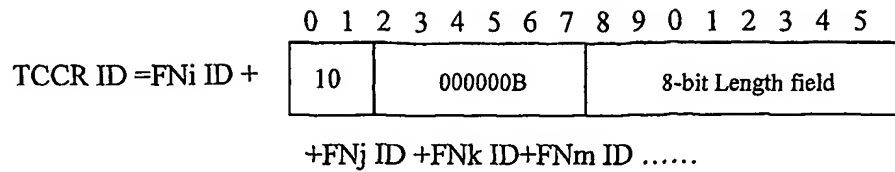
Fig. 8
Relationship between XP and RPR MAC, Upper Layer and XP

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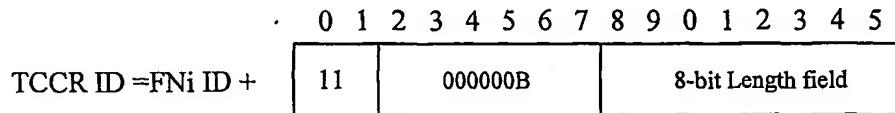


Protocol type field is 0x88bc assigned by IEEE802.

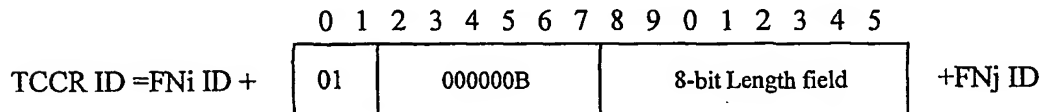
Fig. 9
Generic Frame Format



Node based multicast Mode



Node based broadcast Mode



Node based unicast Mode

Fig. 10

Expressions of FN ID and TCCR ID

Note: FN_i ID = NAx (x=1,2,3...256) + FT + FN_p (p=0,1,2,3,...2²⁰-1), to identify the pth Flow with the fixed FT and FN value within ith node. For the case of Multicast/Broadcast Mode, a flow based outgoing packet within a source node can be multicast or broadcast to a designated or source flow (ST) of other sink nodes along a MSF ring or other topologies. Each sink node should have only a source flow to receive this packet from ringlet at a time. If a membership group of multicast or broadcast has been established within a sink node, the said ST will duplicate this packet to other flows with the same membership relation.

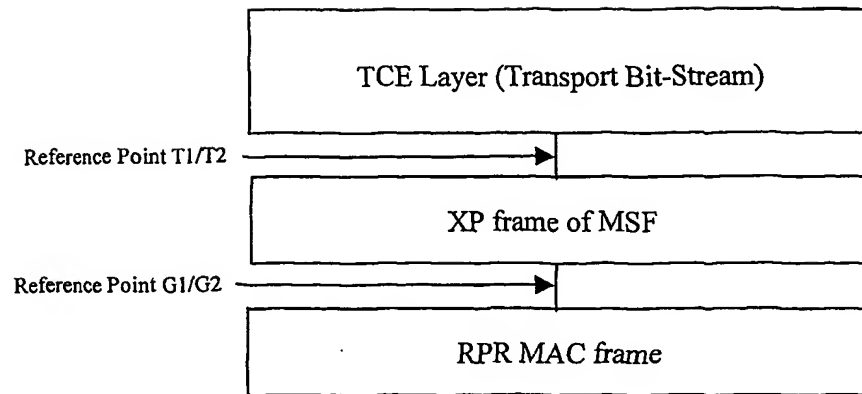
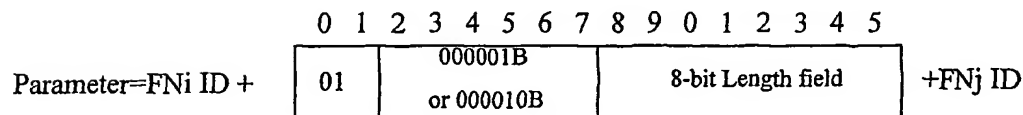


Fig. 11

TDM service channel over MSF

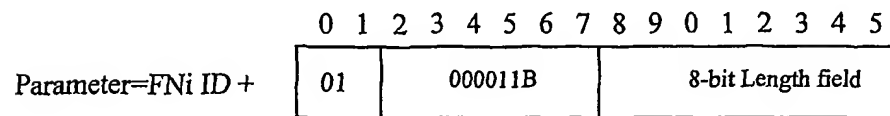


Full duplex point-to-point Mode

Note: $FNi\ ID = N \times x (x=1, 2, 3 \dots 256) + FT + FNp$ ($p=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots 2^{20}-1$), to identify the p th Flow with the fixed FT and FN value within x th node. $FNi\ ID$ and $FNj\ ID$ stand for standby and working flow respectively.

Fig. 12

Expressions of 1+1 and 1:1 flow protection parameters



+FNj ID +FNk ID + FNl ID + FNm ID.....

Full duplex point-to-point Mode

Note: $FNi\ ID = N \times x (x=1, 2, 3 \dots 256) + FT + FNp$ ($p=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots 2^{20}-1$), to identify the p th Flow with the fixed FT and FN value within x th node. $FNi\ ID$ is used to present standby flow, and $FNi\ ID$, $FNk\ ID$, $FNl\ ID$ and $FNm\ ID$ etc represent working flow, the total number is N .

Fig. 13

Expressions of 1:N flow protection parameter

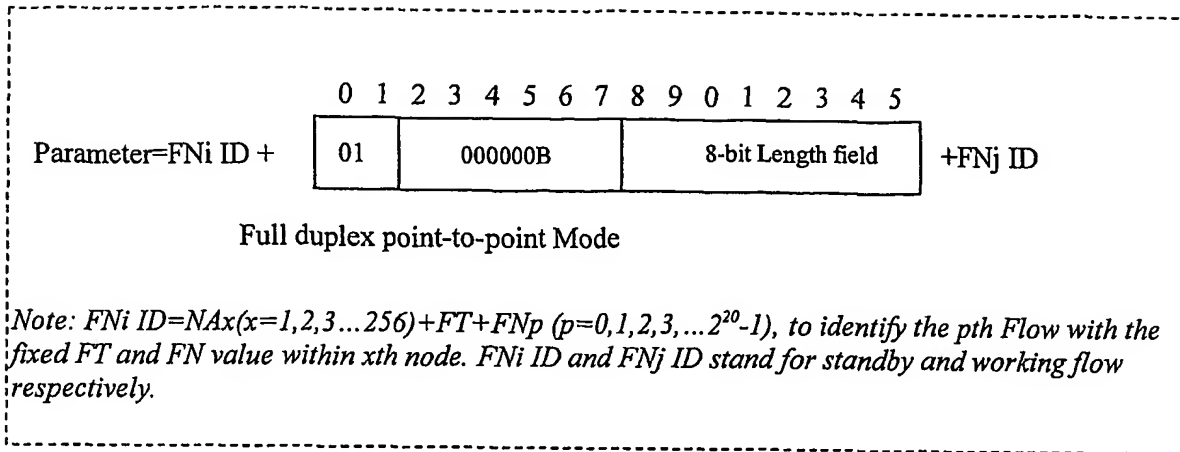


Fig. 14

Expressions of 1+1 and 1:1 flow protection parameters

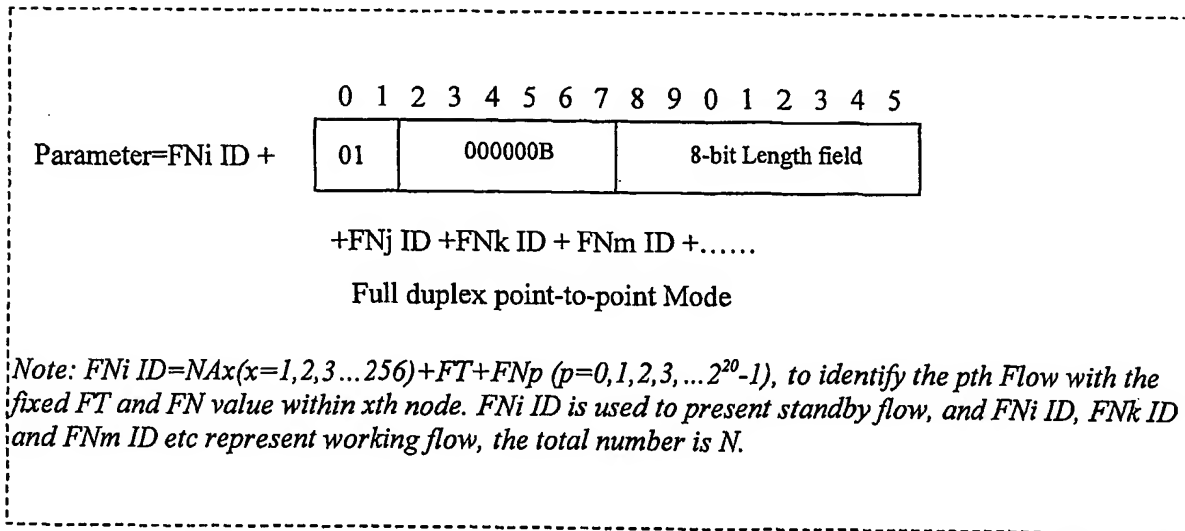
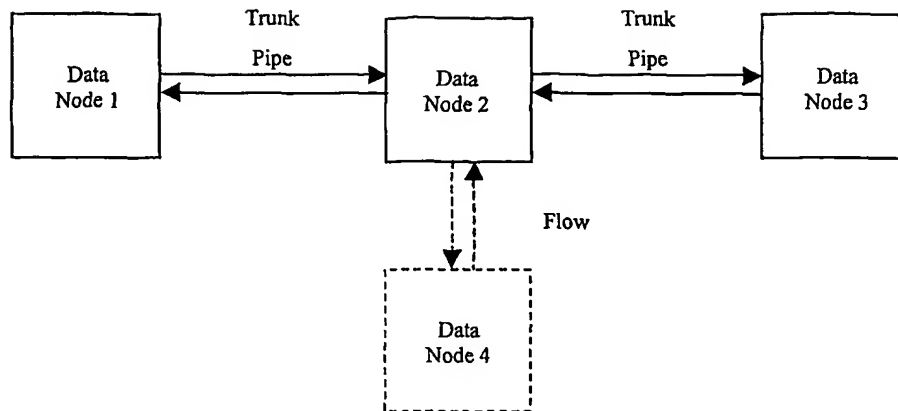
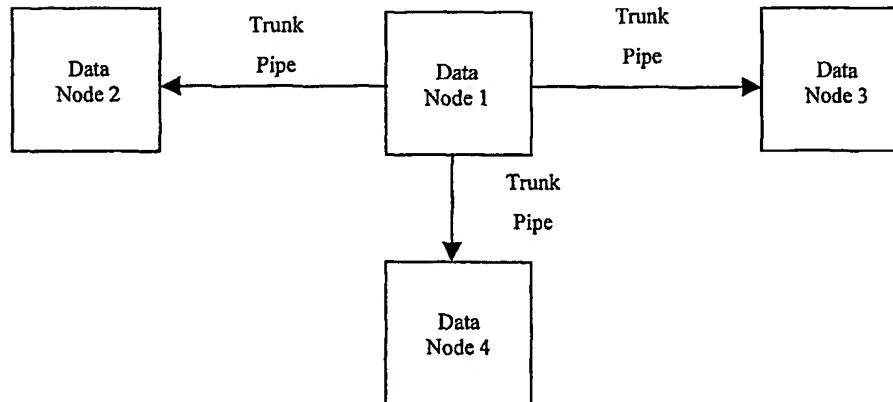


Fig. 15

Expressions of 1:N flow protection parameter

**Fig. 16**

A MSF Topology, Link-type with Adding and Dropping Flow Services

**Fig. 17**

A MSF Topology, Broadcast Connection to DVB Application

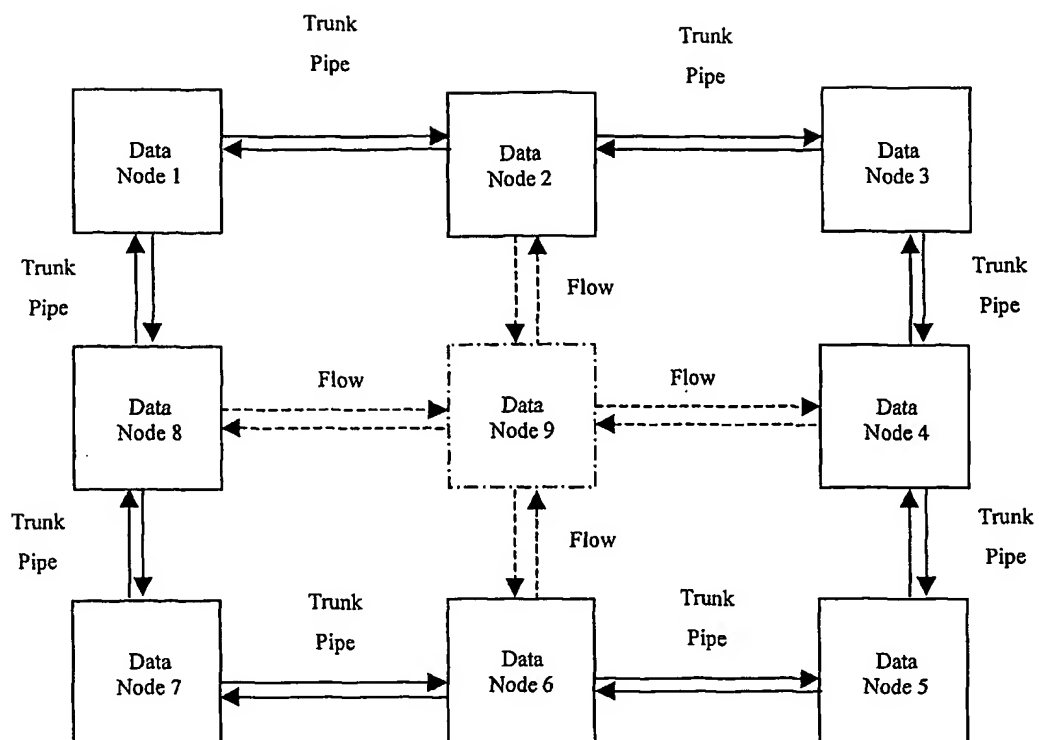


Fig. 18

A MSF Topology, Pseudo-mesh Connection

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